

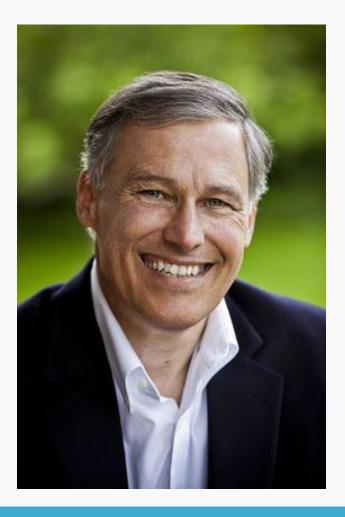
National Historic

Preservation Month



State Historic Preservation Officer Award Ceremony - May 15, 2017



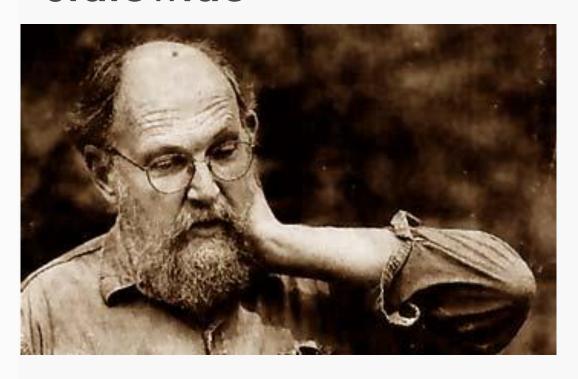


Governor Jay Inslee

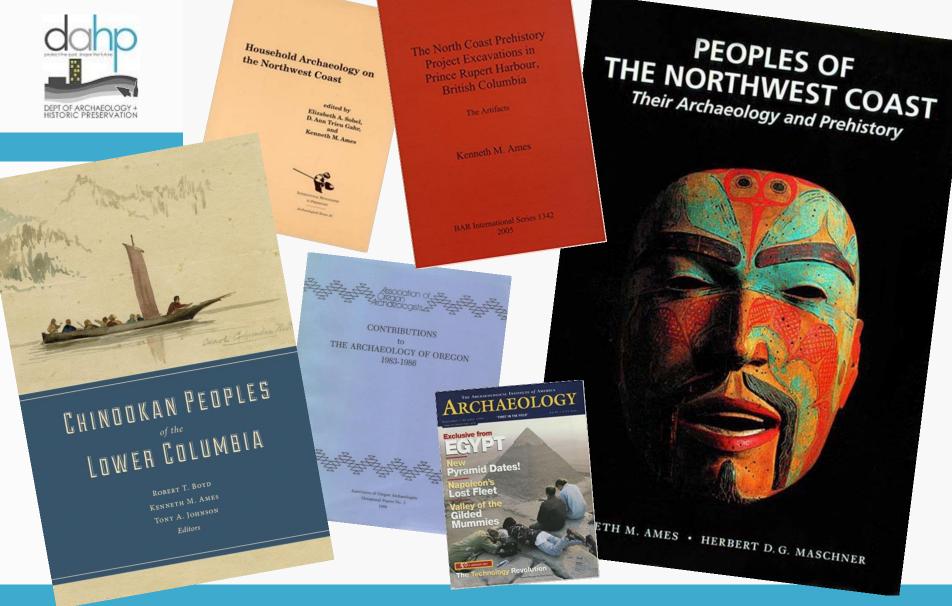


Kenneth M. Ames

Statewide



CAREER ACHIEVEMENT Award



Career Achievement Award Kenneth M. Ames











Archaeological Investigations Saint Allens at 45CL1 Cathlapotle (1991-1996)

Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge B OAHP Clark County, Washington 1345159 A Preliminary Report



by Kenneth M. Ames, Cameron M. Smith, William L. Cornett, Elizabeth A. Sobel, Stephen C. Hamilton, John Wolf and Doria Raetz

1999

Cultural Resource Series Number 13

U.S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1





Career Achievement Award Kenneth M. Ames









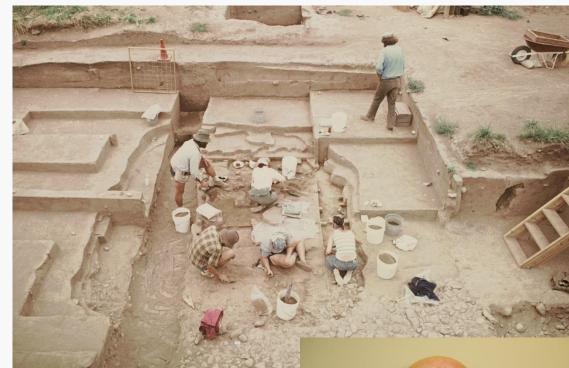


Career Achievement Award Kenneth M. Ames









Hatwai (10NP143), Idaho- 1979







1990

Career Achievement Award Kenneth M. Ames

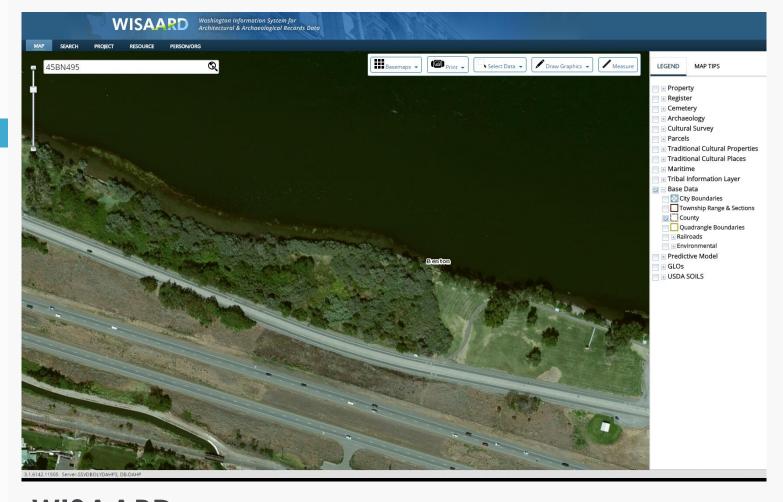


- Colville Confederated Tribes
- Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Wanapum Tribe



Stretch of the Columbia River

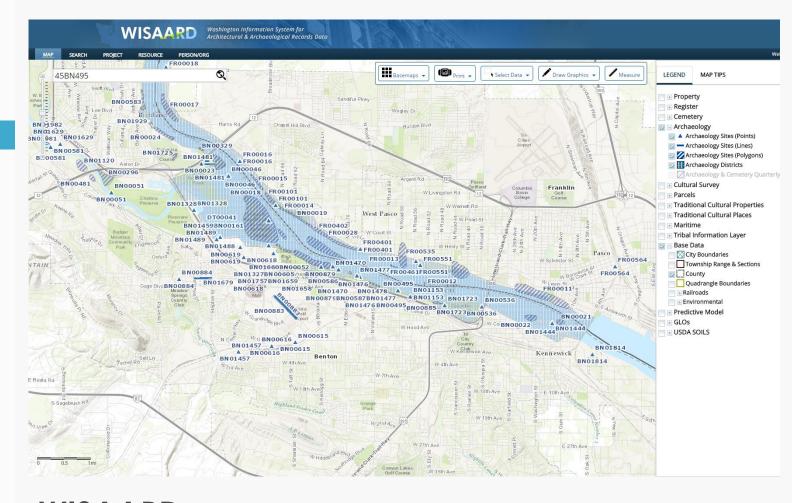




WISAARD — Washington Information System for Archaeological and Architectural Data



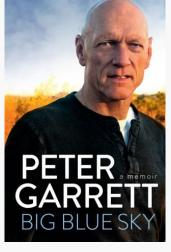




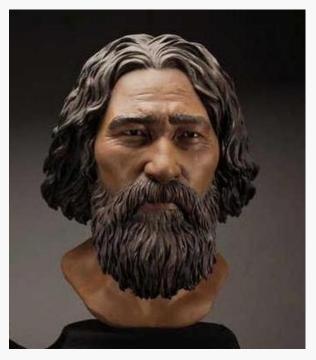
WISAARD — Washington Information System for Archaeological and Architectural Data





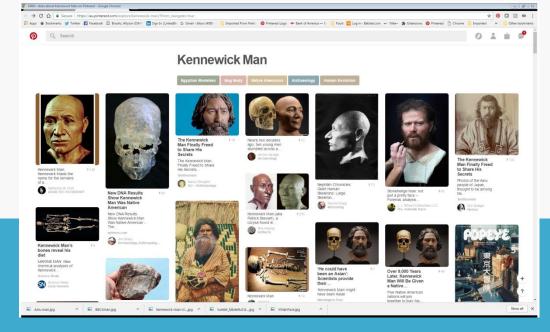






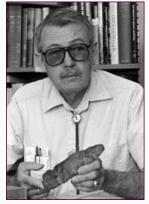


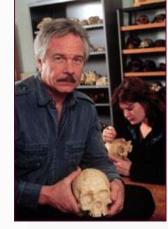






Plaintiff Scientists





















Legal Dispute – Federal District and 9th Circuit Court of Appeals



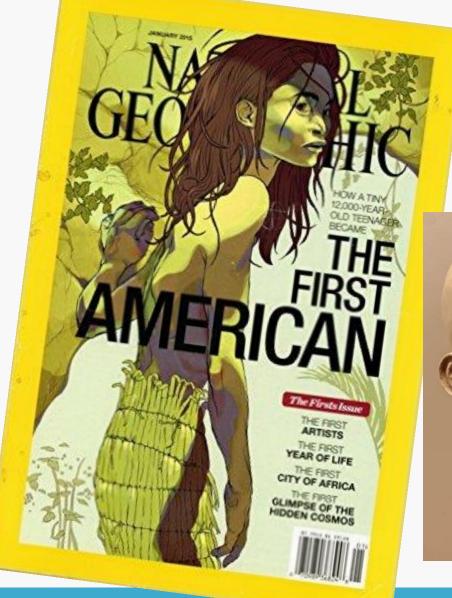


This is a case about the ancient human remains of a man who hunted and lived, or at least journeyed, in the Columbia Plateau an estimated 8340 to 9200 years ago, a time predating all recorded history from any place in the world, a time before the oldest cities of our world had been founded, a time so ancient that the pristine and untouched land and the primitive cultures that may have lived on it are not deeply understood by even the most well-informed men and women of our age. Seeking the opportunity of study, a group of scientists as Plaintiffs (1) in this case brought an action against, inter alia, the United States Department of the Interior, challenging various Indian tribes' (2) claim to one of the most important American anthropological and archaeological discoveries of the late twentieth century, and challenging the Interior Department's decision honoring the tribes' claim. The discovery that launched this contest was that of a human skeleton, estimated by carbon dating to be 8340 to 9200 years old, known popularly and commonly as "Kennewick Man," but known as "the Ancient One" to some American Indians (3) who now inhabit

- (1) Plaintiffs are experts in their respective fields. Plaintiff Bonnichsen is Director of the Center for the Study of the First Americans at Oregon State University. Plaintiff Brace is Curator of Biological Anthropology at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. Plaintiffs Gill, Haynes, Jantz, and Steele are anthropology professors. Plaintiff Owsley is division head for physical anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History. Plaintiff Stanford is Director of the Smithsonian's Paleo Indian Program.
- (2) The Tribal Claimants present in this appeal as intervenors are the Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.
- (3) We use the term "American Indian" because the definition of "Native American," as used in Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, is a disputed issue in this appeal.







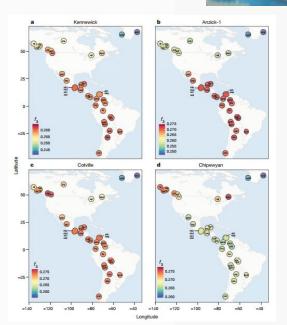


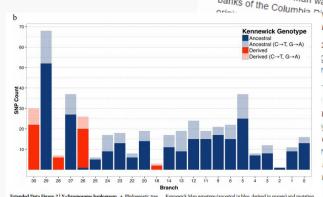


Northern Hemisphere wild-type" populations: bold and aggressive, with hypermasculine males and diminutive, subordinaté females. And this, he thinks, is why the earliest Americans' facial features look so different from those of later Native Americans. These were risk-taking pioneers, and the toughest men were taking the spoils and winning fights over women. As a result, their robust traits and features were being selected over the softer and more domestic ones evident in later, more settled populations. – National Geographic









Extended Data Figure 2 | Y-chromosome haplogroup. a, Phylogenetic tree including representative sequences of haplogroup P, the clade that includes haplogroups Q and R. Kennevick Man shares anextry with orange branches. Each branch is labelled with an integer index and, in brackets, the number of SNPs that define it. b, Counts of SNPs from each branch of the tree, stratified by

Kennewick Man genotype (ancestral in blue, derived in orange) and mutation type (C→T and G→A transitions coloured more lightly). Branch 19 was omitted to preserve scale; the Kennewick genotype was ancestral at all 145 sites for which read data were available.

ocientists who sought to study the 9,500-year-old skeleton and Northwest tribes that sought to rebury it as an honored ancestor.

In response to The Seattle Times' records request, geochemist Thomas Stafford Jr., who is involved in the DNA analysis, cautioned that the early conclusions could "change to some degree" with more detailed analysis. The results of those studies are expected to be published soon in a

₩ TRAFFIC | Å 43°F The Seattle Times Winner of Nine Pulitzer Prizes

Local News

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First DNA tests say Kennewick Man was Native American

Nearly two decades after the ancient skeleton called Kennewick Man was discovered on the banks of the Columbia River, the mystery of his origins appears to be nearing resolution.

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By Sandi Doughton

Seattle Times science reporter

Nearly two decades after the ancient skeleton called Kennewick Man was discovered on the banks of the Columbia Piver, the mystery of his ring resolution.

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the DNA analysis mal, standard Nativeg to a <u>2013 email</u> to

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uld be a dramatic ne field of



"KENNEWICK MAN: THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION"

A cast of Kennewick Man's skull is seen with a new facial reconstruction. The shape of his skull has led some scientists to

READER COMMENTS

66 In the past 9,000 years, this is the only person HIDE / SHOW COMMENTS from Kennewick to ever make it into UW. (January 17, 2015) MORE

66 "Reburial." A new twist on the long-hyped tension between Science and Religion. In the Kennewick Man situation, the... (January 17, 2015) MORE

66 I wonder who he was really? I wonder what the world looked like to him and what he thought about? I wonder what his... (January 18, 2015) MORE







Ancient One Repatriation – Burke Museum



- Colville Confederated Tribes
- Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Nation
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Wanapum Tribe



Colville Confederated Tribes





Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation





Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation







Nez Perce Tribe





Wanapum Tribe







Senator Patty Murray



Rep. Dan Newhouse



Dr. Eske Willerslev



Chris Moore



Rep.



Denny Heck



Jim Baumgart



Tim Thompson



Leonard Forsman

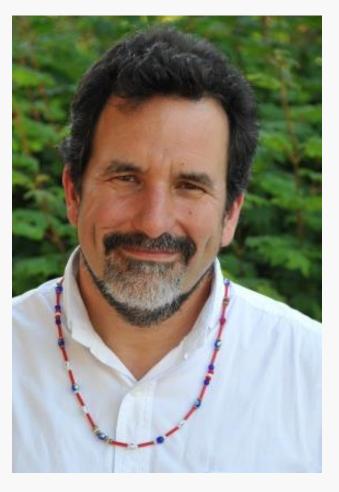






Senator John McCoy





Leonard Forsman,
Chairman of the
Suquamish Tribe & Vice
Chairman of the Federal
Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation





Chris Moore,
Executive Director,
Washington Trust for
Historic Preservation





Tim Thompson,
Thompson Consulting
Group





Jim Baumgart, Policy Advisor





Dr. Eske Willerslev



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State Historic Preservation Officer Award Ceremony - May 15, 2017